



The FCHS NEWSLETTER

www.frenchcolonial.org

President

Robert S. DuPlessis

Department of History
Swarthmore College
500 College Ave
Swarthmore, PA 19081-1397
Tel. 610-328-8131
Fax 610-328-8171
e-mail: rduples1@swarthmore.edu

Past President

A. J. B. (John) Johnston

Parks Canada, Atlantic Service Center
1869 Upper Water St.,
2nd Floor, Pontac House
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9
Tel. 902-426-9805
Fax. 902-426-7012
e-mail: John.Johnston@pc.gc.ca

Vice President

Greg Waselkov
Archaeology, HUMB 34
University of South Alabama
Mobile, AL 36688
Tel. 251-460-6347
Fax 251-460-6080
e-mail: gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu

Secretary-Treasurer

William Newbigging

Department of History
Algoma University College
1520 Queen Street East
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4
Tel. 705-949-2301 Ext. 515
Fax 705-949-6583
e-mail: newbiggi@thunderbird.auc.laurentian.ca

Newsletter Editor-Web Administrator

Kenneth J. Orosz

Dept. of Social Sciences and Business
University of Maine at Farmington
270 Main St.
Farmington, ME 04938-1720
Tel. 207-778-7414
Fax 207-778-7418
e-mail: korosz@maine.edu

September 2004 Newsletter

Welcome back from the summer holidays. This month's newsletter contains several new features, including a film review and the Eccles Prize citation. Also of interest to members is the Heggoy Prize citation, a larger than normal section containing news from colleagues, notices and calls for papers.

Next year's annual meeting organizers are still seeking proposals. If interested please submit your proposal by the September 15th deadline.

The FCHS Executive Committee voted at the recent Washington, DC meeting to raise the annual membership rates. Please note that the new rates are now in effect and that membership dues run from annual meeting to annual meeting. The Executive Committee encourages all members to check their status and ensure that they are up to date with their dues payments. Finally, the Executive Committee hopes that all members will encourage their school libraries to subscribe to our journals.

President's Message

Early May saw the Society gather on the banks of the Potomac River across from Washington, D.C. for our 30th annual meeting. The many historical and cultural sites in and around Washington are always a draw, and this conference was no exception. (A few intrepid joggers discovered a scenic route through Arlington National Cemetery and the Mall, where the World War II Memorial had just opened.) A large and diverse group of participants presented engrossing papers on topics that ranged across the time and space of the French colonial experience. Look for many of them in forthcoming issues of *French Colonial History*.

It was a pleasure to meet new members and to see many familiar faces again. Among the highlights of the meeting were Philip Boucher's witty illustrated survey of the Society's first three decades; members who were not able to be in Washington can view the presentation on the Society's website. The meeting also featured the fine documentary "Drowning by Bullets" and a session on last year's Heggoy Prize winner. The Heggoy Prize session has become a staple during the past few meetings, and we look forward to continuing it in the future; film showings are also becoming a welcome regular feature. Thanks once again to program chairs Sylvie Dépatie and Mike Vann for their excellent work, and to Fred Quinn for arranging such an agreeable venue for the meetings.

This year's Heggoy Prize citation, as well as those for the co-winners of this year's Eccles Prize, can be found in this Newsletter. You will also learn about next year's meeting at Wolfville/Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, hosted by Acadia University. The year 2005 is a double anniversary in Acadia: the 400th anniversary of the first French settlement and the 250th of the expulsion. The historical and touristic attractions of Acadia, so ably brought out in Barry Moody's presentation in Washington, and the long and complicated story of French relations with the area, assure a superb conference. Proposals for individual presentations and entire sessions are currently being accepted by the co-chairs; complete information, along with email and postal addresses, is printed elsewhere in this Newsletter.

After reading and hearing several fine proposals, the Society's Executive decided on the venues of the annual meetings to be held in 2006 and 2007. In 2006, we will be going to Dakar, Sénégal; in 2007, to La Rochelle, France. (We already are committed to Québec City for 2008.) Detailed planning is now underway for both meetings and related excursions; details will be announced in the coming months. The Society is working especially hard at obtaining low rates on air travel to Dakar. In particular, we have been greatly encouraged by information about group rates from Kennedy Airport in New York City. To assist our planning, I would be most grateful if you would contact me if you think it likely that you will attend the Dakar meeting and are interested in group rates via New York. The most attractive offer so far is from South African Airways, which flies non-stop between New York and Dakar. Their offer involves flying as a group to Dakar but allows separate returns, thus permitting us to stay in Senegal for the length of time that best suits us individually. (Efforts are continuing to get information about other airlines and other gateways.) Please contact me at rduples1@swarthmore.edu or at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081 USA.

As always, the Society's members have been busy in all sorts of ways, and I invite you to read about their activities elsewhere in this newsletter. To make sure that we all know what you are doing, please inform Ken Orosz so that he can include information in future Newsletters; Ken also welcomes news about groups and individuals not in the Society that will be of interest to the

Society's highly varied and international membership. In closing, let me wish you *bonne rentrée* and a fine autumn.

Alf Andrew Heggoy Book Prize, 2004-2005

Each year the French Colonial Historical Society presents a book in honor of one of its founding members, Alf Andrew Heggoy. Book prize recognition includes an award of US \$350 for the best book published during the previous year dealing with the French colonial experience from the 16th to the 20th century. Books from any academic discipline will be considered but they must approach the consideration of the French colonial experience from an historical perspective. The deadline for this year is March 1, 2004.

Applicants or their publishers should send three copies of books published in 2002 to the chairperson of the book prize committee: Sue Peabody, Associate Professor of History, Washington State University, Multimedia Building 202D, 14204 NE Salmon Creek Avenue, Vancouver, WA, USA (peabody@vancouver.wsu.edu).

The award will be announced at the annual conference of the French Colonial Historical Society in Wolfville, Nova Scotia in June 2005. Members of the Book Prize Committee are Eric Jennings (University of Toronto), Peter Moogk (University of British Columbia) and Sue Peabody, Chair (Washington State University, Vancouver).

Alf Andrew Heggoy Book Prize, 2004

**French Colonial Historical Society
Société d'histoire coloniale française
Washington, DC
May 17, 2004**

Citation

Alf Andrew Heggoy Book Prize, 2004

Christelle Taraud's *La prostitution coloniale* (Payot 2003) is, in the opinion of the committee, a *tour de force*. Its scope is very impressive, spanning the period between 1830 and 1960 in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. It reflects detailed, careful and original research, undertaken in both North Africa and France and based upon a myriad of sources, some within the archives, others without. The book's focus on control and surveillance, and their shifts over time, yields fascinating results. Equally fruitful is Taraud's analysis of segregation within the world of colonial prostitution. Taraud's work is, moreover, very nuanced and textured. She recognizes the importance and legacy of precolonial venal sex in North Africa, for instance. And she breaks both colonial and postcolonial stereotypes by showing an unexpected complicity between young nationalists and prostitutes. The book is elegantly written, building on Alain Corbin's *chef d'oeuvre* on prostitution and much excellent work (like Daniel Rivet's) on colonial North Africa, yet Taraud's approach is strikingly original, in her reading of tattoos, or her interpretation of male sociability in the colonial brothel. *La prostitution coloniale* places French colonial history at the cutting edge of historical scholarship in all fields.

**Books Nominated for the Annual
Alf Andrew Heggoy Book Prize, 2004**

Foster, William Henry. *The Captor's Narrative: Catholic Women and their Puritan Men on the Early American Frontier*. Cornell.

This study examines the English captives in New France, 1690-1760, with respect to gender. The majority of captives were men and many of these found themselves under the authority of French colonial women. The author argues that these women benefited from the male captives' domestic labor through the increase in their public roles.

Haefeli, Evan and Kevin Sweeny. *Captors and Captives: The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield*.

These authors compile a thorough and wide-ranging account of the 1704 raid on Deerfield, Massachusetts in which some fifty residents were killed and another 100 became captives to French and Indian forces. By examining the event from multiple perspectives – Canadian colonists, French officials, Abenaki warriors, Mohawk women, and New England family farmers – the study provides a deep cultural account of the clash of empires and religions in colonial North America.

Havard, Gilles and Cécile Vidal. *Histoire d'Amérique française*. Flammarion.

A primer on Nouvelle France from its exploration in the sixteenth century until its apogee in the eighteenth century, this work surveys the extent of France's first empire, from Quebec to New Orleans.

Havard, Gilles. *"Empire et métissages: Indiens et français dans le Pays d'en Haut 1660-1715*.

This work examines Franco-Indian relations in the Great Lakes region during the first generations of contact, stressing mutual exchange, acculturation, intermixing, and interdependence.

Pritchard, James. *In Search of Empire: The French in the Americas, 1670-1730*. Cambridge.

This wide-ranging account of France's first empire, 1670-1730, incorporates geographical, demographic, economic, social, and military analysis to the French colonies of North America and the Caribbean. With numerous tables and clear organizational structure, this is a very useful resource for historians of the early Atlantic world.

Rudin, Ronald. *Founding Fathers: The Celebration of Champlain and Laval in the Streets of Quebec, 1878-1908*. University of Toronto Press

Based on lay and ecclesiastical records, this work investigates the ways that turn-of-the-century Quebecois commemorated the early French pioneers in four public festivals, 1878-1908. It reveals both the ways that such celebrations changed over time and tensions inherent within Canadian society.

Van Ruymbeke, Bertrand and Randy Sparks. *Memory and Identity: The Huguenots in France and the Atlantic Diaspora*. University of South Carolina Press.

Through the lens of minority status and assimilation, seventeen prominent historians explore the experience and legacy of some 200,000 Protestant refugees who fled France from Louis XIV's religious persecution in 1685. This is the first work to examine the Huguenot diaspora as a transatlantic (rather than narrowly American or European) phenomenon, with essays on migration to Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, British and French colonial America, and Dutch South Africa.

W. J. Eccles Prize, 2004

The W.J. Eccles Prize is to be awarded annually to the graduate student or recent post-graduate student judged to have presented the best paper at the annual meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society and subsequently published in the society's journal *French Colonial History*. The prize is meant to encourage beginning academics in the field of French Colonial History and to honour the career of one of French Colonial History's greatest historians. Bill Eccles was an outstanding supporter of graduate students and this prize is meant to continue his work by encouraging those at the beginning of their careers in our field.

Unfortunately, the citation for this year's Eccles Prize was unavailable at press time.

Film Review

Reflections on "Drowning by Bullets": Empire, Race, and Memory in French History

At the 2004 annual meeting of the French Colonial History Society I had the honor of introducing a powerful documentary entitled "Drowning by Bullets." This gripping fifty-two minutes documentary explores the how the peaceful October 17, 1961, demonstration by some thirty thousand Algerians in support of the Front de Libération Nationale turned into a police riot and massacre in the heart of Paris. The film records how the non-violent demonstrators were met by members of the Parisian police force under the control of Maurice Papon. Radicalized by several recent FLN assassinations of fellow officers, the police were ready for a fight. The result was a police riot, a bloody massacre, in which a still unknown number of Algerians were shot and beaten to death. Scores of bodies were thrown in the Seine and others simply disappeared. Estimates of the dead are around two hundred. The film blends rare archival footage with contemporary interviews from survivors some thirty years after the events in question. The effect is nothing short of chilling. Particularly disturbing are the shots of Harkis run torture chambers in Paris accompanied with voice-over descriptions by men who were held and abused for days on end. The second half of the film focuses on the cover up of the massacre, noting that the event has been silenced and purged from national memory. When the film came out in 1993, it won a series of awards, including "Best Documentary" at the San Francisco Film Festival and the Angers Film Festival, "Fipa d'Or" at Documentaires de Création, and the Amnesty International

Award. The directors, Philip Brooks and Alan Hayling, showed remarkable courage in the making of this important film.

I first became aware of the events of October 17, 1961, as a young graduate student. Meeting with an advisor in French Literature, Kristin Ross, I explained my interests in the boundaries of empire, the history of racialized violence, and the connection between fascism and imperialism. Ross (who was then starting her work on *Fast Cars, Clean Bodies*, a book that wrestles with these issues) suggested that I look at Didier Daeninckx's *Murder in Memoriam*. The novel starts with the assassination of a historian (something that always seems to delight my students when I assign the book) in the midst of the violent chaos of October 17. The narrative then draws together the events of 1961 with Vichy, the OAS, and officials in the Fifth Republic determined to cover up any connections. As I read this piece of historical fiction, I was perplexed and frustrated that this story came to me in a novel and was not part of the conventional history of Post-War France. As I read on in the historiography of the 1960s, I discovered a silence about October 17, 1961. It is surprising that the preservation of this memory has been the task of novelist (Daeninckx but also William Gardner Smith's *Stone Face*). Recently, historians such as Joshua Cole have been correcting this lapse in the historiography. I hope this film will encourage us to reflect on how we, as historians, can incorporate the events of October 17, 1961, into our construction of France.

For our purposes as historians of the French colonial empire, the film opens up a number of doors. Behind these doors lay numerous serious questions about the nature of history and memory, race and empire, and violence and the state. The significance of the film lies in the way in which the film raises questions of deep importance. These questions focus on issues that are central to the mission of the French Colonial History Society. I must note that when I introduced the film on the warm Saturday afternoon in May, our nation was in the midst of its own disgraceful affair, the Abu Ghraib Prison scandal. As so many of the film's details resonated with information that was coming out in the press, the screening "Downing by Bullets" took on a somber importance I had not expected. With stories and images of torture and soldiers run amok in both that morning's newspaper and in the film, the only positive thing I could draw from the context of the moment was that it made the study of French colonialism much more relevant. What follows are the comments that were the basis of my introduction. Relatively informal and designed to provoke thought and discussion, they are organized into ten bullet points or clusters of themes and questions that the film raises. This is less of a review and more of an open reflection on how we, as historians of the French empire, might use this film.

First, there is the issue of the relationship between colonialism and fascism. The film focuses on the role of Maurice Papon. As prefect of Paris, Papon was the head of the capital's French police and the CRS anti-riot squad. Papon bears much of the blame for the violence of October 17, 1961 and was a key conspirator in the efforts to cover up the police massacre. But this is not what Papon is famous, I should say infamous, for. On the contrary, this career civil servant is most closely associated with his role in deporting French Jews from Bordeaux, despite having served under the Popular Front and working with the Gaullists after 1944. As his name is now synonymous with Nazi collaboration and strains of fascism within the French state, it might come as no surprise that he was linked to the violence of October 17, 1961. This perspective sees Papon as the dangerous nexus of French authoritarianism and cynical opportunism. However, Papon's career was not limited to time in Paris and Bordeaux. Rather, much of his work as a civil servant was as a prefect in Algeria and Morocco or otherwise concerned with colonial affairs. His resume shows the ways in which colonial service was often intertwined with fascist collaboration, bringing to mind that Hannah Arendt's devoted one third of her classic study of

totalitarianism to imperialism, Aimé Césaire provocative linking of the logic of colonialism and Nazism, and Sven Lindqvist's recent work on the colonial origins of the Holocaust. One wonders how many other cases there are of civil servants who served in both the colonial Civilizing Mission and the fascist National Revolution. As excessive state violence, anti-republicanism, and racial categorization were central to both systems, the study of the fascist and imperial ideology and practice should be a promising field of study.

Second, the film raises the role and moral mission of historians and journalists. The way in which journalists failed to report on the massacre and the prolonged silence of historians regarding the event raises the question of whose job it is to uncover the truth, no matter how ugly it may be. Furthermore, who should remind us of this truth? Who should fight silence? In this regard, historians and journalists must be allies in a war to present, preserve, and protect the truth.

Third, the film makes us think about the troubling relationship between violence, empire, and the home country. While all historians must note the heavy use of violence in the establishment, maintenance, and defense of the colonial empires, the occurrence of a brutal massacre of peaceful Algerians struggling for national independence in the heart of Paris is troubling. The event forces us to consider where empire ends. Was this a colonial massacre? Was it part of a long history of colonial massacres? But this was in France, in Paris. Can you have a colonial massacre in Paris? Is Paris part of the colonial empire? Is France part of the colonial world? What of the bidonvilles, the Algerian shantytowns on the edge of Paris? Are they part of the colonial world? Keeping the contemporary crisis in mind, we could rephrase this question and ask it from the perspective of the southern shore of the Mediterranean: Where does dar al-Islam, the land of the believers, end and where does dar al-Kufr, the land of non-believers/land of impiety, begin?

Fourth, the film leads us to consider the making of a post-colonial France. What does it mean for France's largest immigrant community, the Algerians, to have gone through such an event? How did this massacre shape Algerian identity in France? Where does the memory of this violence live? How is it manifest? What other process did Algerian and other immigrants go through? In short, what is the legacy of such violence for post-colonial France? Even though this event occurred over four decades ago, the collective historical memory of such events combined with more recent experiences with the growth of Le Pen's Front National, the racism of daily life, and cases of racially motivated police brutality must have some impact on the growth of Islamist movements in the 1990s and especially the post-9/11 political/cultural climate.

Fifth, the film opens up debate on the nature and degree of the state use of violence. Is there a difference between the method and degree that a colonial army and a metropolitan police force exercise violence? Can the state engage in different forms of violence if it is done as an army of occupation? What if the colonial conflict is brought to the colonizing nation? Should the state use the same rules for the use of violence? Is there a difference in the nature of violence used on colonized subjects versus native citizens of the state? In other words: is state violence determined by the location, by the conflict, or by who suffers from the violence? The film forces us to consider the disturbing question of what the state can do to non-white bodies that can not be done to white bodies.

Sixth, perhaps most importantly, the film begs us to consider the role of race in France. The film's narrative presents the story of non-whites who were essentially invisible. Living in bidonvilles on the margins of Paris, their lives were invisible to the majority of white Parisians who did not see them (the term that comes to mind is David Slavin's "white blind spots"). As their existence was not noticed by the white majority, so too could their death occur without

attracting much notice. It is a horror that so many people were murdered on the night of October 17, 1961 and it is shocking that we don't know how many were killed. Yet we must recognize that this was possible because of the way in which race worked in France in the 1960s. One hundred to two hundred Algerians could be killed in the street, thrown in the Seine, arrested and tortured to death, or simply vanished and no one would really notice. However, it would have been impossible to do this to two hundred French or white people. They had citizenship, they had records, and they had identities. The Algerians on the other hand were clandestines who existed without the basic protection of identity. The conclusion is that the state could not disappear white people but could make people of color vanish without a trace. How else has race worked in French history?

Seventh, as historians of France we need should consider how the events of October 17, 1961, fit into the tradition of Parisian unrest. 1789, 1792, 1830, 1848, 1871, 1934, 1936 and 1968 all have recognized places in the history of France. Should 1961 become part of the pantheon of both celebrated and disdained dates going back to the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre? The question raises the larger issue of how colonial history fits into the framework of French national history. I have argued in the past that we should break from the model of "France and Her Colonies" and embrace a model of French Imperial History. While the former treats the colonies as an addendum and marginalizes the colonial world, the imperial model would weave the threads of colonial historical processes and events into the larger fabric of French history. Such a model recognizes the crucial interplay and exchange between colony and metropole. October 17, 1961, is a graphic and tragic moment that brings numerous connections into focus.

Eighth, the film fits into our growing understanding of the history of terrorism and counter-terrorism, raising some troubling questions. While recognizing the true nature of terrorist violence, how far are we willing to go to fight terrorism? What pitfalls, traps, and disasters does fighting a war on terrorism create? In light of the current crisis, these questions are obviously not just of academic interest. However, less obvious to us might be the ways in which our view of the history of terrorism has been impacted by the events of September 11, 2001. Do we view the FLN's bombings, assassinations, and massacre of white civilians, the French state's mass arrests, torturing of suspects, and aerial bombardment of Algerian villages, and the vengeful violence of the OAS in a different manner than we would have on September 10? How does the current context impact our own constructions of the past?

Ninth, the film asks us how we view Algerians in France today. Are they immigrants? Are they colonials who came to the metropole? Or do they have a post-colonial identity that merges the legacy of empire with the history of late 20th Century transnational immigration? How important is the colonial past in understanding today's Algerians in France and French Algerians?

Finally, the film asks us when colonial history ends. Did the empire end with official decolonization or are there legacies of empire that we might fail to recognize on first glance?

Michael G. Vann
Santa Clara University/Naval Postgraduate School

Colleagues at Work

Jenniefer Boittin is working on a dissertation entitled “Soleil Noir: Josephine Baker, Race and Gender in Inter-war Paris.”

Philip Boucher’s book *Les Nouvelles Frances: France and the Americas, 1500-1815* is coming out in a French translation from Septentrion this September.

Steven Brisson, Chief Curator of the Mackinac State Historic Parks, reports that their document translation project continues; a third volume entitled *Edge of Empire: Michelimackinac, 1671-1716* will be jointly published next year by the Mackinac State Historic Parks and Michigan State University Press.

Laura Chmielewski is working on a dissertation at the City University of New York on the borderlands between New France and New England. She currently teaches American history at Marymount College of Fordham University and Bronx Community College.

Luca Codignola has published a variety of articles including: “Les premiers pas de l’Église dans les régions orientales de l’Amérique du Nord” *Annuario de Historia de la Iglesia* vol IX (2000), pp. 131-143; “European Outmigration towards the Americas in the Early Modern Age: Do we Really Know It?” In: Krista Vogelberg and Raili Põldsaar (eds) *Negotiating Spaces on the Common Ground: Selected Papers of the 3rd and 4th International Tartu Conference on North-American Studies* (Tartu: Tartu University Press, 2000), pp. 29-40; “Le Québec et ses minorités au lendemain de la Conquête: Les avantages de la coexistence, 1760-1791” in: Béatrice Bagola (ed) *Le Québec et ses minorités* (Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 2000), pp. 37-44; “Les archives du Saint-Siège, importantes sources de l’histoire politico-religieuse du Canada,” in: André Genest and Denys Chouinard (eds) *Pour que survive la mémoire vive...Actes du 29^e congrès, Montréal 1-3 Juin 2000* (Sillery: Association des archivistes du Québec, 2001), pp. 45-54; “Les spécificités des archives du Saint Siège du point de vue de leur utilisation comme sources importantes de l’histoire politico-religieuse de Canada” *Archives* vol XXXIII no. 1 (2001-2002), pp. 3-16; “Few, Uncooperative, and Ill Informed? The Roman Catholic Clergy in French and British North America, 1610-1658,” in Germaine Warkentin and Carolyn Podruchny (eds) *Decentering the Renaissance. Canada and Europe in Multi-disciplinary Perspective, 1500-1700* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2001), pp. 173-185; “Pierre Savard et l’Italie” in: Jean-Pierre Wallot, Pierre Lanthier and Huberet Watelet (eds) *Constructions identitaires et pratiques sociales. Actes de colloque en hommage à Pierre savard tenu à l’Université d’Ottawa les 4-6 Octobre 2000* (Ottawa: Presses de l’Université d’Ottawa, 2002) pp. 361-376; “North American Discovery and Exploration Historiography, 1993-2001: From Old Fashioned Anniversaries to the Tall Order of Global History?” *Acadiensis* vol XXXI no. 2 (Spring 2002), pp. 185-206.

Lisa Drummond is currently researching historical geographies of public space in Hanoi from the French colonial period to the present.

Robert DuPlessis published “France: French Empire until 1789” in *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Economic History* vol. 2 (2003) and “Transatlantic Textiles: European Linen in the Cloth Cultures of Colonial North America” in Brenda Collins and Philip Ollerenshaw (eds) *The European Linen Industry in Historical Perspective*.

James Genova’s *Colonial Ambivalence, Cultural Authenticity, and the Limitations of Mimicry in French-Ruled West Africa, 1914-1956* was published in February 2004 by Peter Lang.

Evan Haefeli (and Kevin Sweeney) recently published *Captors and Captives: The French and Indian Raid on Deerfield* with the University of Massachusetts Press.

Eric Jennings' book *Vichy in the Tropics* was released in French under the title *Vichy sous les tropiques: la Révolution nationale à Madagascar, en Guadeloupe, en Indochine* (Paris: Grasset, 2004).

Dana Hale studies race and colonial propaganda during the Third Republic.

Herman Lebovics' new book *Bringing the Empire Back Home: France in the Global Age* (Duke University Press, 2004) will appear in September 2004.

Ronald Love co-edited a book of essays with Glenn J. Ames entitled *Distant Lands and Diverse Cultures: the French Experience in Asia, 1600-1700* (Greenwood Press, 2003).

Joe Lunn presented a paper at the William B. Cohen Memorial conference at Indiana University in December 2003. He will present a paper at the Social Science History Association in Chicago in November 2004. His most recent article "Male Identity and Martial Codes of Honor: A Comparison of the War Memoirs of Robert Graves, Ernst Jünger, and Kande Kamara" is forthcoming later this year in the *Journal of Military History*.

Kent McNeil's research involves French and English colonization of North America, and the impact of colonization on the sovereignty and land rights of the aboriginal nations.

Peter Moogk is celebrating 25 years of membership in the FCHS. His most recent publication is a biographical "Introduction" to W. J. Eccles, *Frontenac: the Courtier Governor* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2003), pp. v-xi.

Tomas Nicklas s'interesse à la perception de l'Amérique Française en Europe (hors de France).

Jeremy Rich is beginning work on a research project examining the missionary career of Marcel Lefebvre in Africa prior to his later career as a Catholic opponent of Vatican II. He also has articles on colonial Gabon forthcoming in the *Canadian Journal of African Studies* and *Culture and Social History*.

Ronald Rompkey recently published *Terre-Neuve: anthologie des voyageurs français, 1814-1914* with the Presses universitaires de Rennes.

Emmanuelle Saada is interested in law, citizenship and comparative dimensions of French colonialism.

Marie Salaun s'interesse à la politique indigenes et perspective comparée entre colonies.

Londa Schiebinger will be publishing two new books this fall. The first, *Plants and Empire: Colonial Bioprospecting in the Atlantic World* will appear with Harvard University Press. The second book, a co-edited volume with art historian Claudia Swan, entitled *Colonial Botany: Science, Commerce and Politics* will appear with the University of Pennsylvania Press. Both books treat key aspects of French colonial history.

Suzanne Sommerville's article on early Detroit and New France appeared in Michigan's *Habitant Heritage, the Journal of the French Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan* in 1999.

Fred Thorpe is currently serving as a historical consultant to the Department of Justice, Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. His article "The Debating Talents of the First Governor of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, François-Gabriel d'Angeac, 1764-1769" appeared in *Newfoundland Studies* vol. 18 no. 1 (Spring 2002) pp. 61-83.

Elizabeth Thompson is the author of *Colonial Citizens: Republican Rights, Paternal Privilege and Gender in French Syria and Lebanon* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2000). She is currently pursuing a broader study of citizenship in the late French empire including north and west Africa.

Sophie White published "'Wearing three or four handkerchiefs around his neck, and elsewhere about him:' Sartorial Constructions of Masculinity and Ethnicity among Slaves in French Colonial New Orleans," *Gender and History* 15:3 (November 2003) pp. 528-549; and

“‘This Gown...Was Much admired and Made Many Ladies Jealous:’ Fashion and the Forging of Elite Identities in French Colonial Louisiana,” in *George Washington’s South* edited by Greg O’Brien and Tamara Harvey (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2004), pp. 86-118.

Liliane Willens taught French language and literature at Boston College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She has published a book entitled *Voltaire’s Comic Theatre: Composition, Conflict and Critics* as well as numerous articles on Voltaire and Lafayette. She is currently writing a book on growing up in Shanghai, China.

Notices

The Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis invites applications for post-doctoral resident fellowships to be held during the 2005-2006 academic year from scholars engaged in research on topics related to “Planetary Perspectives: Approaching World History in an Era of Globalization.” The closing dates for applications is December 15, 2004. For further information contact Professor Michael Adas, Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey, 88 College Ave, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-8542. Professor Adas can also be reached at rcha@rci.rutgers.edu or via the Center’s website at <http://rcha.rutgers.edu>.

The GIPSC Project at the Mohammed V University in Rabat and the British Council in Morocco announce their jointly sponsored international conference entitled “Urban Generations: Post-Colonial Cities” to be held October 1-3, 2004 in Rabat Morocco. The focus of this conference is the effects of the colonial legacy and indigenous traditions on the creation and evolution of post-colonial urban identities. For more information consult the conference webpage at <http://www.soas.ac.uk/literatures> or contact AHRB Centre for Asian and African Literatures, School of Oriental and African Studies, Thornhaugh St, Russell Square, London WC1 0XG, England.

The French American Studies Association would like to announce the publication of their online journal entitled *Transatlantica*. The second volume of this journal, first published in December 2002, is dedicated to the early American Republic and can be found at http://etudes.americaines.free.fr/TRANSATLANTICA/2/Sommaire_2.html

Les Compagnons de Jacques Cartier sont intéressée à la valorisation du patrimoine français du Canada, de la période 1535-1642. Ils annoncent aussi la création de la Musée de la Nouvelle-France. Les Compagnons et la musée peuvent se trouver à <http://colba.net/~jarouche/compagnons/index/hmtl>

The Canadian Museum of Civilization is celebrating the 400th anniversary of French Settlement in North America with the opening of an exhibit entitled *Once in French America*. The exhibit, which consists of nearly 600 objects and over 100 illustrations, will chronicle life in New France in the 17th and 18th centuries. The exhibit will run at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Quebec until March 28, 2005

Scholars in all fields, educators and the public are invited to attend the 15th Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr *Lectures in the History of Cartography* to be held at the Newberry Library in Chicago October 7-9, 2004. This year’s series is entitled “The Imperial Map: Cartography and the Mastery of Empire.” While the lectures are free, the organizers require all participants to make a reservation by contacting the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, 60 West Walton St, Chicago IL 60610, USA (telephone 312-255-3659, fax 312-

255-3502, e-mail smithctr@newberry.org). For a preliminary program of the lecture series consult <http://www.newberry.org/nl/smith/L3rsmith.html>.

Call for Papers

Dan Stone (Royal Holloway, University of London) and A. Dirk Moses (University of Sydney) will edit a special edition of the journal *Patterns of Prejudice* on Colonial Genocide to be published in June 2005. The editors welcome contributions that analyze colonial genocides and demonstrate linkages to later genocides in terms of ideas, personnel, and matériel, as well as contributions that deal with the theoretical aspects of genocide studies. Papers addressing these topics should be submitted in hard copy with a disk or as an e-mail attachment by August 31, 2004. Submissions should be a maximum of 7,000 words. Submissions and enquiries can also be sent to Barbara Rosenbaum, *Patterns of Prejudice*, 79 Wimpole St, London W1G 9RY, England or via e-mail at b.rosenbaum@jpr.org.uk.

The 3rd International Conference on Missionary Linguistics will be held March 12-15, 2005 in Hong Kong. The conference organizers seek submissions dealing with efforts to study and record native languages of colonized areas focusing primarily on the period 1492-1850. The organizers are particularly interested in submissions that inter-relate grammars written in different languages by missionaries of different orders serving in different geographic locations. The conference webpage can be found at <http://www.hf.uio.no/kri/ospromil/index.html>. For further information contact Professor Gregory James, Language Centre, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, SAR China. Professor James can also be reached by telephone at 852 2358 7878 or via e-mail at lcgjames@ust.hk

The Center of Canadian Studies at the University of Edinburgh is seeking papers for its conference entitled "First Nations: First Thoughts" to be held May 5-6, 2005. This is an interdisciplinary conference seeking to explore the significance of aboriginal peoples in the development of Canadian cultural and intellectual thought. Please send paper proposals (250 word maximum) and a short CV by November 30, 2004 to Grace Owens, Centre of Canadian Studies, 21 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9LD, Scotland or via e-mail to grace.owens@ed.ac.uk.

Professors Femi Kolapo and Kwabena Akurang-Parry are seeking chapter submissions for a festschrift in honor of Professor Sydney Kanya-Forstner entitled *The African Commoner, Local Processes and Colonial Incursion, ca 1860-1914*. For more information contact either Femi Kolapo, History Department, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2K8 (telephone 519-824-4120 ext 53212, e-mail kolapof@uoguelph.ca) or Kwabena Akurang-Parry, History Department, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania, 1841 Old Main Dr, Shippensburg, PA 17527 (tel 717-477-1286, e-mail kaparr@ship.edu)

ABC-CLIO is seeking contributors for the *Encyclopedia of the African Diaspora*. Entries will range from a paragraph (minimum 250 words) to more extensive (2,000-4,000 words). For questions, guidelines or details please contact Dr. Carole Boyce Davies, General Editor at cboyced@fiu.edu or visit the website at <http://www.floridablackstudies.com/encyclopedia.html>.

The Association for Canadian Studies is seeking proposals for an interdisciplinary conference entitled "Remembering Canada: How we recall and represent the past" to be held in Montreal November 11-13, 2004. Paper proposals must be submitted no later than September 30, 2004. For additional information or to submit proposals contact James Ondrick at

james.ondrick@acs-aec.ca or via fax at 514-925-3095. The conference website is located at <http://www.acs-aec.ca>.

ABC-CLIO is seeking contributors to a 3 volume encyclopedia of *North American Colonial Military History to 1775*. If interested send name, contact information and brief CV to Dr. Spencer C. Tucker, 872 Enfield Rd, Lexington, VA 24450 (telephone 540-464-3813 or e-mail tucker@lexfirst.net).

The *Canadian Journal of History* is seeking article submissions in all fields of history. The CJH is a peer reviewed journal which publishes in all fields of history. While the majority of contributors are Canadian, the CJH welcomes submissions from authors who are not Canadian citizens or residents, or who are not affiliated with Canadian institutions. For more information about the journal and guidelines for contributors consult www.usask.ca/history/cjh or contact John McCannon, Department of History, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Dr, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5, Canada.

«Foundings and Ruptures in the French Colonial Empire »

French Colonial Historical Society

31st Congress

Nova Scotia (Canada)

June 1-4, 2005

The 31st annual conference of the French Colonial Historical Society will take place on the campus of Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, from 1-4 June 2005. The location was selected because of the two important events in the history of the French overseas being marked that year. 2005 is the 400th anniversary of the founding of a habitation on the shores of Port-Royal (Annapolis Basin, Nova Scotia) by the Sieur de Mons and other French colonists ; and also the 250th anniversary of the beginning in 1755 of eight years of deportations of Acadians from Nova Scotia. Acadia University is located a few minutes from the evocative Acadian site at Grand-Pre, and one hour from the reconstructed Habitation of 1605 and the charming town of Annapolis Royal (the former capital of Acadie, Port-Royal).

Researchers are invited to analyze the relationship between French colonial authorities, their respective peoples and their neighbors, and also to examine the interactions between colonial populations (e.g., between Acadians and Canadians in the 18th century). They might also reflect on the foundations and discords within French colonies : connections and conflicts between the French and the colonized peoples, maintenance and adaptation of the French heritage in the colonies, continuity and change between pre and postcolonial periods. The impact of race and gender in the creation of and conflict within colonial regimes are also possible topics, as are the tension between France's republican ideals and the authoritarian nature of the empire, and the integration of colonial history into the fabric of French national history. The program chairs will, however, be pleased to receive proposals on any subject related to the history of the French empire.

The program co-chairs have decided to split the task of organizing the conference program. Josette Brun (josette.brun@com.ulaval.ca) and Maurice Basque (basquem@umoncton.ca) will be in charge of papers and panels dealing with the pre-19th-Century empire (please send proposals

to both addresses). William Shorrock (w.shorrock@csuohio.edu) will deal with papers and panels relating to the 19th and 20th-Century empire.

Please submit proposals for papers and/or panels electronically to the appropriate co-chairperson. Proposals must be accompanied by a 100-200 word summary of the topic. The deadline for submission of proposals is September 15, 2004. The Society regrets that it does not have the resources to pay expenses for participants in the meeting. Therefore, all those who apply to present papers must secure their own funds to pay transportation, lodging, registration, and meals.

Additional information about the 2005 annual conference and about the French Colonial Historical Society will be posted as it becomes available on the website (www.frenchcolonial.org). Specific questions about the program can be addressed to members of the program committee as indicated above.

Appel de communications
« Fondations et ruptures au sein de l'empire colonial français »
Société d'histoire coloniale française
31^e congrès
Nouvelle-Écosse (Canada)
1-4 juin 2005

La Société d'histoire coloniale française sollicite des projets de communications individuelles, ou des propositions pour des séances entières portant sur diverses facettes de l'histoire coloniale française, pour son congrès de 2005 qui aura lieu à la Acadia University, à Wolfville, en Nouvelle-Écosse, du 1^{er} au 4 juin. Ces présentations peuvent ou non toucher au thème retenu, Fondations et ruptures, qui fait référence au 400^e anniversaire de la fondation de Port-Royal en Acadie française et au 250^e anniversaire des débuts de la Déportation des Acadiens de la Nova Scotia. La Acadia University est située à quelques minutes du site historique de Grand-Pré, et à une heure du site de l'Habitation reconstituée de 1605 et de la charmante ville d'Annapolis Royal.

Les chercheurs sont invités à dégager la nature des rapports entre les colonies françaises, leurs populations respectives et leurs voisins, et à s'intéresser aux liens entre les habitants de différentes colonies (par exemple, entre Acadiens et Canadiens aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles). On peut également réfléchir aux fondements et déchirements au sein de ces colonies françaises d'outre-mer : liens et conflits entre les Français et les peuples colonisés, transferts culturels entre anciens et nouveaux mondes, continuité et rupture entre les périodes pré et postcoloniales. L'impact des considérations raciales et du « genre », c'est-à-dire la conception du féminin et du masculin, dans la fondation et les tourments des régimes coloniaux, constitue une autre piste de recherche à explorer, tout comme la tension entre les idéaux républicains de la France et le caractère autoritaire de l'empire et l'intégration de l'histoire coloniale dans la trame de l'histoire nationale française. Tous les sujets relatifs à l'histoire coloniale française seront cependant les bienvenus.

Les membres du comité du programme ont décidé de se partager la tâche. Josette Brun (josette.brun@com.ulaval.ca) et Maurice Basque (basquem@umoncton.ca) s'occupent des communications et des séances touchant à la période précédant le XIXe siècle (s.v.p. envoyer les propositions aux deux adresses) et William Shorrock (w.shorrock@csuohio.edu) se charge des communications et des séances portant sur les XIXe et XXe siècles.

Veillez s.v.p. envoyer les projets de communication par courriel aux personnes appropriées. Un résumé de 100 à 200 mots doit accompagner le projet proposé. La date limite pour l'envoi de propositions est fixée au 15 septembre 2004. La Société regrette de ne pas disposer de ressources pour offrir des subventions aux participants ou participantes au congrès. Tous les chercheurs qui font des propositions doivent assurer eux-mêmes leurs frais de transport, d'inscription, de logement, et de repas.

Vous trouverez des informations additionnelles sur le congrès et sur la Société d'histoire coloniale française sur le site www.frenchcolonial.org. Les questions précises peuvent être adressées aux membres du comité du programme, identifiés ci-haut.

2005 FCHS Conference, Wolfville, Nova Scotia

Logistical Information

The venue selected to host the 2005 FCHS conference is Acadia University, located within the charming and picturesque town of Wolfville, Nova Scotia. More information about the university is available at <http://www.acadiau.ca/> and more about Wolfville can be found at <http://www.town.wolfville.ns.ca> Follow the links and explore both sites.

Coming by Air?

Wolfville is approximately a 1-hour drive by car from the closest airport, which is Halifax International Airport. There are direct flights to Halifax from Boston, Newark, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and all other Atlantic Canadian airports. Sometimes there are also direct flights from Washington, DC.

All major car rental companies are represented at the Halifax Int'l Airport, if that is how you want to get to Wolfville. If you would rather not rent a car, there is a convenient ground transportation service. The number to call is 902-542-5248. The more clients travelling in the shuttle at the same time, the lower the price. See their web site at <http://www.woodslimo.com/>

Driving from the U.S.?

There are several options. There are car ferries from Portland, ME, to Yarmouth, NS; from Bar Harbour, ME, to Yarmouth, NS; and from Saint John, NB, to Digby, NS. Or you can drive through New Brunswick and a good part of mainland Nova Scotia. The last-mentioned route takes one through many historic areas; including Fort Beauséjour National Historic Site located close to the NB/NS border. Both NS and NB have excellent tourism information on their web sites (<http://www.gov.ns.ca/tourism.htm> and <http://new-brunswick.net/new-brunswick/tourism.html>).

Accommodations in Wolfville?

Available accommodation varies considerably in terms of cost and quality. For those who prefer a modern hotel, and have their own transportation, there is the Old Orchard Inn, about a 10 minute car drive from the Acadia campus. <http://www.pacrimhospitality.com/vic/oldorchard/> Wolfville also boasts some of the finest country inns in Nova Scotia. The Blomidon Inn <http://www.blomidon.ns.ca/>, Victoria's Inn <http://www.bbcanada.com/4915.html> and the Tattingstone Inn <http://www.tattingstone.ns.ca/> are very popular, so early booking is advisable. All are within a 10-15 minute walk of the university. There are also a number of good bed and breakfasts in town: <http://www.harwoodhouse.com/>

<http://www.checkinnovascotia.com/Public/main/basicHotelInfo.asp?hotelCode=KIG023>

<http://www.checkinnovascotia.com/Public/main/basicHotelInfo.asp?hotelCode=KIG029>

<http://www.checkinnovascotia.com/Public/main/basicHotelInfo.asp?hotelCode=KIG037>

There is a motel/cottages with kitchen facilities (plus a pool and tennis court if you are bringing the children). It is a 30 minute walk from campus.

<http://www.checkinnovascotia.com/Public/main/basicHotelInfo.asp?hotelCode=KIG005>

Less expensive accommodation (but still very adequate, and very convenient) is to be found on the Acadia campus itself, in the range of approximately \$50. per night. For information email accommodations@acadiu.ca or phone 902-585-1417.

Socio-Cultural Program

A French Colonial conference aims to go beyond the papers and to offer entertaining and lively events that stimulate the senses and the mind. Wolfville 2005 will be no exception. There will be an opening evening reception (Wednesday, June 1) hosted by Acadia University. Other receptions are not confirmed yet, but are probable. In the late afternoon of Thursday, June 2, all registrants will be taken to Grand-Pré National Historic Site. This is a few minutes from Wolfville and has a brand-new multi-million dollar interpretation centre. Grand-Pré, for those who may not know, is the location most closely associated with the Deportation of the Acadians, the beginning of which was in 1755. Details on all after-session events and activities will be posted on www.frenchcolonial.org as they are confirmed.

Included in your registration fee will be all receptions; the excursion to and from Grand-Pré, including admission fees; and lunches on the campus of Acadia University on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (June 2, 3, and 4). There will be a registration option for spouses who wish to take part in the lunches, receptions, and trip to Grand-Pré.

There will also be a closing banquet on Saturday evening, which has a separate cost in the likely range of \$35 CAN.

Excursion on June 5-6 ?

Barry Moody and John Johnston are organizing a post-conference tour to Annapolis Royal for those who are interested. That excursion will begin Sunday morning (June 5) and take the group from Wolfville to Annapolis Royal, a one-hour drive down the Annapolis Valley. In early June there should be many blossoms on the apple orchards. In the vicinity of Annapolis

Royal (<http://www.annapolisroyal.com/>) we will tour Port-Royal NHS (a re-creation of the Habitation erected by French colonists in 1605); the Melanson Settlement (an archaeological site that conveys a sense of what a typical Acadian village looked like); and Fort Anne (whose origins go back to a Scottish fort erected there in 1629 and then saw many evolutions as French and British engineers left their marks). Annapolis Royal, by the way, was from the 1630s to 1710 known as Port Royal, capital of Acadia. Annapolis Royal maintained that function as British capital of Nova Scotia until Halifax was founded in 1749. Annapolis Royal is probably the most attacked place in all of Canada. Successful and unsuccessful attacks on the place number around a dozen. That is sometimes hard to believe, for it is a peaceful and charming place today. There will time to shop and simply stroll, because we are not going to history-talk everyone to death. In the evening, after dinner and as the light is failing, local historian and raconteur Alan Melanson will offer the group one of his famous graveyard tours.

Barry and John will come up with a price for the transportation, entrance fees, and graveyard tour. Individuals taking the excursion will pay for their own lunch and dinner, and make their own arrangements with the inns and B&Bs of Annapolis Royal for the night. The bus will then return everyone to Wolfville by mid-day on Monday, June 6.

If this excursion might be of interest, please contact john.johnston@pc.gc.ca or barry.moody@acadiiau.ca. We need to have an indication of interest and numbers for the idea to become a reality.

**French Colonial Historical Society
Société d'Histoire Coloniale Française**

2004-2005 Membership Dues*

Please complete the form below and mail to:

William Newbigging
Department of History
Algoma University College
1520 Queen Street East
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
Canada P6A 2G4

_____ Regular FCHS/SHCF membership (\$40 US funds or \$50 Canadian funds) as determined at the 2004 meeting, Washington, DC. Members receive copies of the Newsletter and the annual issue of our journal French Colonial History. Make checks payable to the French Colonial Historical Society.

_____ Student membership (US \$20 or CDN \$25)

_____ Contribution to W.J. Eccles Memorial Prize Fund (any currency accepted).

_____ Contribution to Alf Heggoy Memorial Book Prize Fund (any currency accepted).

Total Amount Enclosed: \$ _____

***Membership runs from annual conference to annual conference.**

If the address label is incomplete or incorrect, please make the corrections below:

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____ P.C./Zip _____

E-mail: _____

_____ Please check here if you prefer to receive the newsletter electronically via e-mail in place of a hard copy.

Please indicate below any information you wish to share with members of FCHS/SHCF about your research, publications, activities, etc. Items indicated here will appear in an upcoming issue of the Newsletter.
